

The Times

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK

By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

Scott & Scott.
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Gilmer & Gilmer.
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)
Adams & Staples.
Second floor, Tate building.
Scates & Scates.
North Elm, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.

Apothecaries and Druggists.

E. W. Gilson, M.D.
West Market Street, McConnell building.
Porter & Eckel.
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneer.

W. E. Edwards.
R. O. Sterling.
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.

Waller & Waller.
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Henry G. Kellogg.
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shuler.
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Banks and Insurance Agents.

Waller & Waller.
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Henry G. Kellogg.
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
Wilson & Shuler.
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.

E. A. Schuler.
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Thos. S. Hays.
Davies st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

Cigar Manufacturer.

A. Brockmann.
South Elm, Caldwell block.
Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
John A. Fitchett.
South Elm, near Depot.
W. A. Collins.
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.

David McKnight.
Contractors in Wood-work.
J. A. Collier.
Jas. L. Oakley.
F. DeSaut.
Tate Building, corner st. & S. Elm.

Confecioners.

J. DeSaut.
Tate Building, corner st. & S. Elm.
J. Harper Lindsay, Jr.
South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions.

Mrs. N. J. Moore.
South Elm, (see adv.)
Mrs. A. DeSaut.
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.

J. W. Houtlett.
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
E. Scott.
East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

W. S. Moore.
East Market, Albright's new building.
L. H. Kestelake.
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
A. Weatherly.
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
W. D. Trotter.
East Market, Albright's new building.
J. E. May.
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)
A. C. Doolan.
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Sloan & Sons.
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
C. G. Yates.
South Elm.
Smith & Gilmer.
Opposite Southern Hotel.
J. D. Riley.
East Market street.
S. Steele.
Corner East Market and Davis streets.
D. W. C. Benbow.
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Benjamin E. Thayer.
East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

J. H. Taylor.
Washington st., on the Railroad.
Grocers and Confectioners.
Stewart & White.
East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.

Louis Zimmer.
Gen'l Southern Agent, Band O. E. R.
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Gulford Land Agency of North-Carolina.
Jas. B. Greiter, Gen'l Agent.
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.

J. W. S. Parker.
East Market st., near Court House.
James L. Thayer.
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.

Mansion Hotel. W. H. Reece, proprietor.
Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)
Southern Hotel. Scates & Black, proprietors.
West Market, near Court House.
Planter's Hotel. J. C. Reece, proprietor.
East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.

W. J. Rhoadson.
Davis street.
Marquary and Lady's Goods.
Mrs. M. S. Moore.
East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. Sarah Adams.
West Market, opposite Court House.

Musical and Musical Instruments.

Prof. F. B. Moore.
South Elm, (see adv.)
Nurses.
M. M. Wood.
Washington, near Railroad.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, JUNE 4, 1868.

NO. 18.

Photographers.

Hughes & Yates.
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

Physicians.

J. S. Porter.
West Market st., (near Times Office.)
R. W. Glenn.
West Market, McConnell building.
Jas. K. Hall.
North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. E. Logan.
Corner West-Market and Greene.

Sign Paintings.

A. W. Ingold.
South Elm, Patriot building.
Sewing Machines.
D. H. LaPlach.
Salisbury st.

Tailors.

W. L. Fowler.
West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
Tinners.
Jas. E. Sullivan.
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates.
South Elm.

Tombs-Stones.

Henry G. Kellogg.
South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Farrar.
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott.
East Market, Albright's block.

Gulford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court. J. H. Lind.
Sheriff. Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court. Lyndon Swain.
Clerk of the Superior Court. John W. Payne.
Public Register. William U. Steiner.
County Treasurer. Wyatt W. Hagdale.

U. S. Officials.

Post-Office. Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt.
Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assessor's Office. Jesse Wheeler.
West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office. Jas. Crane.
South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy. Thos. B. Kough.
Tate building, up stairs.
Roaded Warehouse. D. W. C. Benbow.
South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY!

MEMORIAL OF PROTEST.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, acting for and on behalf of the people of Kentucky, are constrained to enter a most earnest and solemn protest against the great constitutional wrong and manifest injustice which has been done this people, in the failing and refusing to admit their just representation on the floor of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, on the presentation of their legal certificates of election, duly authenticated, and each of the said Representatives possessing all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

We solemnly protest against the assumption of power to make and apply new tests and qualifications for membership, not only not authorized by or contemplated in, but we hold clearly prohibited by the Federal Constitution, as nothing less than a usurpation, culminating in a violation of vested right, and an assault upon the liberty of a free people.

The essential principle of our free Government is, that it is the Government of the people, made by the people, and carefully framed with the special view of reserving all power in the people which it was not found essential to concede, and which was not actually given by the Constitution to their representatives and public servants.

It being impracticable for the people to assemble in mass and deliberate upon measures of public policy, representative agents of the people are at once a palpable necessity; and the highest object of the Constitution is to define and limit their powers and duties. The Representative is but the agent of the people; and the Constitution is the warrant of his authority.—It is his power of attorney, and he cannot transcend the limit of its authority. Nay, he is required to make solemn oath to support the Constitution and be bound by its restrictions.

The Constitution plainly enumerates and defines the powers of Congress; and by all rules of legal interpretation, that body could assume no power not expressly granted therein. But the people, jealous of the growing anxiety of their agents for more power, and fearing their public servants should aspire to rule as masters, determined, after a short experience, to add the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The force of this constitutional in-

hibition is in nowise weakened as regards the Congress, because it applies alike to all the departments of the United States Government. It is the people saying plainly to their public servants in the United States Government, "you have your warrant of authority, whatever powers are not expressly given you in the Constitution we, the people, reserve to our State Governments and to ourselves."

Where, therefore, the Federal Constitution, in the second section of the first article, provides that "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen," it has defined all the qualifications which may be exacted by any power or authority, save and except that each House may require, in addition, satisfactory evidence that a member has been legally elected.

The provision of the fifth section of the first article, "That each House shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," means only this, and can be made to mean nothing more. Nor can the qualification be altered indirectly by the requirement of an amplified oath, for the Constitution not only prescribes and defines all the qualifications that may be exacted, but as plainly and definitely declares the oath which shall be required of a Representative in Congress. In the third clause of article six is provided: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

Considering, then, the restrictions of the Tenth Amendment, before quoted, what authority has Congress to add to the substance of this oath; and how may it be done without a direct infringement of one of the dearest rights of the people therein reserved—the right to elect whom they may choose, possessing the qualifications defined in the Constitution, as their Representative? To deny the right of any people to elect a Representative of their own choosing, is practically to deny them the right of franchise, or any participation in framing the policy of their government. Their election is a mockery, if a ruling power may direct for whom or for what class of men their polls shall be cast; and when they submit to this, their liberty is destroyed, and they are made slaves.

But beyond all questions of power, we earnestly protest and utter a solemn warning, against the dangerous precedent of amplifying the prerequisite qualifications or the oath of office to conform to the views of the ruling majority, as conceding a power which Congress not only does not, but ought not, possess. Such power would always be capable of the greatest abuse, and lead necessarily to the most deplorable practices. The tendency of a test oath on political sentiments is to perpetuate the ascendancy of the party in power; and the authority once established, the temptation to use it for that object becomes too strong for resistance, in times of high political excitement and rancor. If this Congress may apply, through the oath of office, a test of present or past political sentiments, another Congress, controlled by the devotees of the Grand Army of the Republic, may require that each member shall swear to having actually served a specified term in the army or navy. Or, the tables being turned, and that great organization vanquished in its struggle for supremacy, another Congress may enact an oath that would disqualify for membership any one having served in the army or navy of the United States.

Political enthusiasms are often epidemic, and carry the populace, for the time being, on a single idea. A party predicated on one idea (as anti-masonry, know nothingism, &c., in the past,) attaining a majority in Congress, would

seek to perpetuate its ascendancy by requiring an oath of admission to conform to its peculiar tenets.

And so protesting, in the name of the people of Kentucky, and of their great chart of liberty, the Constitution the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky does hereby

DECLARE.

1. That, in a Republican Government, the right of representation is a franchise which the people may not safely relinquish, and of which they cannot be deprived and remain free. The right of a people to representation implies the right for them to choose their Representatives, and a denial of the latter involves a destruction of the former; hence, a government is no longer republican when this right of the people is destroyed.

2. The Constitution of the United States, which is the creature of the States, and which constitutes the only bond of the Federal Union, prescribes the qualifications which must be possessed by members of Congress; also the mode of choosing them, and the right conferred by the Constitution on each House of Congress to "judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its members," does not authorize the denial of representation to the people of a State or district, nor authorize the application of any new or additional tests or qualifications for membership.

3. To reject a Representative duly chosen, because of any political sentiments which he may have held or may hold, is at once a flagrant violation of the Constitution and a ruthless annihilation of freedom itself; because freedom consists in the right to be represented by whomsoever a majority may select: *Provided*, There be no disqualification in the member so chosen embraced within the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

4. Each and every one of the Representatives elected by the people of the State of Kentucky to the Forty-third Congress, was not only duly elected, but possessed all the qualifications required by the Constitution, and the exclusion for a single day of any one of them, upon the grounds alleged by the controlling power in the House of Representatives, was an infraction of the constitutional rights of the people, which demands our most unqualified denunciation; and in the name of an injured and outraged people, we do most solemnly and earnestly protest against such action, which, if persisted in, and established as the policy of the Government, will render the elective franchise a farce, and what we have been taught to regard as constitutional liberty but a solemn mockery.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to forward a copy of this declaration, duly certified, to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of each of the States, with a request that it be laid before their respective Legislatures.

JOHN T. BUNCH.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 9th, 1868.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor:

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

CRUELTY TO TURKEYS.—Peter Murray was arrested by officer Buddington, of the Fifth precinct, on the charge of cruelty to turkeys in tying their legs together with cords and in that manner carrying them across his shoulder. On the officer's complaint Murray was held for trial.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Kind-hearted people.

Col. Fremont, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, offers dispatch, on reasonable terms, to all shippers of dried blackberries, &c., on his road.—This is a good idea. Low freights on home products will tend vastly to increase production.

Ten convicts escaped from county work house of Wake on Tuesday last.

TRAMPLE IT DOWN.

BY N. BRUM CLARK.

Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a suffering heart,
Bruise it and cut it, 'tis nothing to ye,
Chain it and pain it, 'twill never be free,
Laugh at its throes of agony:
Trample it down, trample it down,
Trample the suffering heart.

Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only an aching heart;
Curse it and burst it, why should ye care,
Whether it walleth or sheddeth a tear,
Slight it and blight it, never ye fear:
Trample it down, trample it down,
Trample the aching heart.

Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a breaking heart;
Stick it and kick it! 'twill all be well,
With the devils of earth and the devils of hell,
When they drink its blood at their carnival:
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a breaking heart.

Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a broken heart;
Joys it had, but they have fled,
Hopes it had, but they are dead,
Silvered now is its auburn head:
Trample it down, trample it down,
With a beautiful smile or a fiendish frown:
Hurry it to the burying ground,
Bury the broken heart.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The following statement is based on information furnished by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture:

Rarely are our winters so favorable to fall sown wheat as that of 1867-8. The New England States are encouraged to attempt wheat culture more largely by the fine condition of that now in the ground. The season was equally favorable in the Middle States, which report discouraging facts affecting the winter crops. Throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware there is a general expression of satisfaction with the condition of wheat, and a consequent expectation of a fruitful harvest if no casualty intervenes. In the Ohio valley, and in the Northwest, the wheat generally looks well. A few exceptions are noted, as in Miami, Ohio, it is not looking well. In Hardin it was somewhat frozen, while the reports from most Ohio counties are quite favorable, as in Ottawa there "never was so favorable a winter." In Erie it was "small but promising," and in Van West "March passed without a day detrimental to the growing crop."

In West Virginia, Putnam and Wood counties report inferior condition from winter killing. Other counties claim a better stand than for many years. From Indiana the accounts of the crop are uniformly favorable, "far better than usual"—"better than last year"—in some cases better than for many years, while in Miami, late sown wheat is thin; the early sown looks well.

In Kentucky there is much diversity in the appearance, and not a little complaint of winter killing, as in Anderson, Butler, Henry, Laurel, Scott and other counties. It is noticed in Livingston county that fields with a northern and eastern aspect look better than those lying to the south and west.—Many fields in the county have been plowed and sown in oats.

In Illinois, and especially in the Northwest, the crop is mainly spring wheat, but the fall sown generally looks well in all that region. Very little loss from freezing is reported from Missouri. It shared with other States in that latitude the drawback of drouth in preventing early sowing, yet in many counties the returns were never better, very promising or equivalent terms.

From Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee the condition reported is variable—more or less winter killing resulted in the belt between the 36th and 39th degrees of latitude, from alternate freezing and thawing, the covering of snow being more general than usual, but not of sufficient depth for protection. A few counties only make the loss severe, and many represent the prospect for harvest unusually good. With every day of fine weather the frozen fields improve in appearance, materially affecting the expectations of their owners.

Further South accounts favor an

abundant harvest in proportion to acreage sown. It is worthy of mention and of careful notice, that in every locality that has suffered from freezing, those fields that were planted with the drill are comparatively unscathed, with the broadcast sowing is in miserable condition; and it is also found that thorough tillage enables the thrifty and well-rooted plants to endure the action of frost, while the carelessly-sown wheat is ruined.

DRIED FRUIT.

Peel Peaches.—To make these the most saleable, the fruit should be taken from the trees before it becomes perfectly ripe and mellow—just as soon as they begin to "blush,"—unless this is done they will dry dark in color, which is the great objection, and leaves them always without a quotable price. They should be sliced as fine as a little care and attention will allow. Quarters are considered a large size for *peeled peaches*, and consequently not as saleable as if sliced finer.

Unpeeled Peaches should also be selected from fruit not too ripe on the trees. They should be cut into halves only, as quarters and mixed never bring as good a price, while they are really more trouble to prepare. It is always best to select the largest peaches for good "unpeeled halves."

Dried Apples.—Select sound fruit, not too ripe. Be careful to pare them clean. Let there be no specks of the skin on any part, and above all, be sure that they are well cored. Dried apples coming to market with specks of skin, cores and seed still on, never meet ready sale at market price.—"Sliced" apples always pay for the additional trouble; but where this is not done, let the above, as to cleanliness, be observed. This done, and dried of a bright color, they will always sell readily for good prices.

Dried Cherries, with seeds in, always sell. They should be carefully picked when ripe, thoroughly dried, and kept as clean as possible. "Seedless" cherries belong to the most fancy of domestic dried fruit, and always find a ready market at good prices. They require to be carefully dried without being burned, and packed in their natural state. If mixed with molasses or "doctored" in any way, it is detected at once, and have to be sold at a very reduced price.

Dried Blackberries have recently become quite a staple, and in many sections the best paying crop that grows. When ripe they should be nicely dried (not burned) before packing. If packed before thoroughly dried they breed worms, become mouldy, and lead to general dissatisfaction.

THE LEAGUES IN COURT.—The Petersburg Index contains a long account of a trial in Nash county in which it was proved that "one Wiley Taylor, a colored man of this county, was surprised and arrested at work in his field, on the first day of May, by a band of armed men with guns, muskets, &c., who were acting under orders from their President, and who, after abusing and intimidating the said Taylor, dragged him by force, on the charge of voting the Conservative ticket to Battleboro, the headquarters of the League in this section. There they put him upon the mockery of a trial for the crime he had committed by voting as he did. He was held by this mob under the lawless trial a whole day, insulted and threatened with every species of punishment, of torture and even of being hung, which latter fate, some of them declared, was too good for him. It was boldly proclaimed on this pretended trial that no colored man who voted that ticket would be allowed to live in this country, that they were only waiting for orders from Raleigh, from Gov. Holden, when they would punish them all on account of a difference of opinion. As to the manner of punishment, Taylor was allowed, after being grossly maltreated, till the next meeting, two weeks, to receive his sentence. Being terrified and alarmed for his safety, as well as that of his family, Taylor reported the case to the proper authorities. Only two of the party were brought to trial, as most of them lived in Edgecombe county. After the evidence of the witnesses and conviction by the jury, these two came forward and acknowledged their complicity and guilt, and plead in extenuation that they were obeying orders from their chief, which they thought they were bound to do."

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

AN EDITORIAL CONVENTION

Is proposed to be held in Raleigh on Thursday, June 18, of the Editors and Publishers of the State opposed to the Republican party and Radicalism.

We agree with the *Tarboro Southerner* in the above suggestion, and hope the Press will be well represented.

NORTH CAROLINA DIRECTORY FOR 1868.—This work contains near 15,000 names and locations of Business and Professional men,—running through all the counties systematically. The names are classified in each county, so as to make the reference easy. The **MINERAL MAP**, made up by Prof. Kott, is very interesting and valuable—in itself well worth the Price of the Book, and besides there is a **RAIL ROAD MAP** which every business man ought to have. As a *Book of Reference*, it is unequalled and invaluable. The work is published by Messrs. BRANSON & JONES, Raleigh, N. C., the former of whom is here now and will furnish copies to those wishing them at the low price of \$2.00.

—We are glad to know that we have been the humble instrument of causing the editor of the *Charlotte Republican* to read his Bible once more; but, sorry to see he has read to no purpose. From the following quotation, from the last paper, we should suppose he was a pastor of a colored church, and was trying to console his *lazy* parishioners. Hear him:

"God commanded Moses to smite the rock and water gushed forth. Mana, on one occasion was sent down to the relief of the poor and hungry. Republicans, take courage!"

We have long been at a loss to account for the unwillingness on the part of the editor of the *Charlotte Republican* to read his Bible once more; but, sorry to see he has read to no purpose. From the following quotation, from the last paper, we should suppose he was a pastor of a colored church, and was trying to console his *lazy* parishioners. Hear him:

MR. STANTON.—Upon the announcement of the failure to impeach the President, the Secretary of War, sent in his resignation. If he had done so six months ago he would have retired under more favorable circumstances and retained the respect of the people; but now he retires amid the jeers of the better class of society the world over. We append his letter of resignation:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 26, 1868.

"Sir:—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim* having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, papers, and property, in my custody as Secretary of War in care of Brevet Major-General Townsend, the senior assistant adjutant general, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"To the President."

N. C. MEDICAL CONVENTION assembled in Warrenton on the 20th ult.—The attendance was large and very pleasant.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Thos. E. Wilson, Warren; Dr. C. T. Murphy, Duplin; Dr. P. P. Pearce, Halifax; Dr. Locks of Rowan.

Orator—Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan.

Secretary—Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington.

Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Jones Tarboro.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Salisbury, first Wednesday in May, 1869.

The *Plainsdealer* says that Tatten, the notorious scoundrel, Radical high priest and leader, was tried at Edgecombe Court last week for participation in a disturbance had in the league, found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The *New York World* very forcibly says: "If Virginia is re-admitted this year, she will have as perfect a right to exclude negroes from the ballot next year. Even if she enter into a contract not to do so, it would not be binding, inasmuch as the relations of the States to the Federal Government cannot be changed by such a contract, but only by an amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution makes all States in the Union equal; any contract impairing that equality would be null."

In the debate in the Senate, on the Arkansas bill, a few days since, Mr. Ferry, one of the Radical Senators from Connecticut, expressed his utter disbelief in the doctrine that Congress had any right to restrict the power of the people of the Southern States in the matter of modifying suffrage hereafter. "While," said he, "I shall vote for the bill, as it stands, I do not consider the conditions worth more than so much blank paper." Other leading Republican Senators concurred in the opinion.

The *New York Times*, (Republican,) also says: "Each State can modify its laws as the emergency requires."

That is our doctrine,—the doctrine of the Conservative and Democratic masses of the country.

The Howard amendment will soon become a part of the Constitution, and it expressly guarantees to each State the right to regulate suffrage for itself, with the sole restriction that the non-voting population shall be excluded from the ratio of representation. Before a provision of the Constitution, the empty fulmination of Congress, contained in the Arkansas and Ozark bills, will hardly rise to the dignity of "a bull against the comet."

THE METHODIST CHURCH, according to the figures of "The Methodist," had, throughout the world, at the beginning of the present year, a membership of 3,000,000, and including the probationers its members swelled to 3,500,000. These represent a total Methodist population of about 9,000,000.

Members.
Methodist Episcopal Church (exclusive of the India, German and Liberia Mission Conference), 1,139,096
M. E. Church South (1860), 757,205
American Wesleyan Methodist, 29,000
The "Methodist" Church, 50,008
Protestant Methodists (in the Southern States), 70,000
African M. E. Church, 200,000
African M. E. Zion Church, 60,000
Free Methodists, 4,800
Primitive Methodists, 4,800
Evangelical Association (exclusive of the "German Conference"), 57,116

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Even the stomach of Thurlow Weed rebels against the Chicago platform, which, he says, "sounds strange in a government of the people." This is true enough. A platform which, in the language of Mr. Weed, "declares that in one part of the country where colored suffrage is likely to prove ruinous it may be established and enforced by superior power, while at another, where such suffrage would be too inconsiderable to be noticed it may be left to the people who have already declared against it, does indeed sound strange in a government of the people."

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—The acquittal of the President, the final adjournment of the impeachment court, and the resignation of Secretary Stanton, seem to give great relief to the business men of the country of all parties. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, a leading commercial journal, remarks:

"We congratulate the country upon the result. The removal by impeachment of any President, unless he was admitted to be criminal by impartial men of all parties, would be a precedent most dangerous to our institutions, and we think both the friends and foes of Mr. Johnson will ere long see the wisdom of this decision."

The *Herald* considers the final vote on impeachment as a defeat of the extremists in the republican party.

The *New York Tribune* (rad.) says it is a tainted verdict, and was procured by the use of money.

The *World* says "by the defeat of impeachment we have been saved from entering the road to Mexican anarchy," and acknowledges that the defeat is due to the mainly course of Chief Justice Chase.

The *New York Times* (rep.) thinks that the people will be gratified at the conclusion of the impeachment trial, and hopes that Congress will now proceed to business.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

We published last week the members elected to the Senate and House of Representatives, as announced by order of Gen. Canby. Below we give the county officers of our immediate part of the state.

Alamance County.—Sheriff, William J. Murray; coroner, George K. Foust; treasurer, David S. Thompson; county clerk of superior court, W. A. Albright; register of deeds, Thomas G. McLean; surveyor, James M. Patterson; commissioners, Austin C. Coble, Samuel J. Crawford, John Crawford, Dr. John W. McCauley, Jesse Grant.

Cassell.—Sheriff, Jesse C. Griffith; coroner, A. G. Yancy; treasurer, Thos. D. Johnston; county clerk of superior court, H. F. Brandon; register of deeds, Levi C. Page; surveyor, Samuel L. Venable; commissioners, Yancey Jones, N. M. Roan, W. B. Bowe, Giles McBane, Calvin Graves.

Chatham.—Sheriff, George J. Williams; coroner, A. Dowdy; treasurer, William Wilson; county clerk of superior court, S. P. Petty; register of deeds, William H. Hatch; surveyor, Presley Snipes; commissioners, William C. Thomas, Robert C. Council, James Pace, James H. Woody, George Steadman.

Davidson.—Sheriff, Jacob Sowers; coroner, A. A. Grimes; treasurer, W. L. Cecil; county clerk of superior court, L. E. Johnson; register of deeds, P. R. Huff; surveyor, P. E. Sink; commissioners, William Bodenhamer, William Loflin, John L. Sinder, B. F. Beckwith, Calvin Taylor.

Darke.—Sheriff, Samuel A. Kelly; coroner, Beal I. James; treasurer, Matthew Fullard; county clerk of superior court, H. R. Austin; register of deeds, Ephraim Gathier; surveyor, Denton I. James; commissioners, J. M. Johnson, John C. Peard, Henry B. Howard, W. H. Perry, Charles Anderson.

Guilford.—Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford; coroner, John A. Fritchett; treasurer, John Hall; county clerk of superior court, Abram Clapp; register of deeds, John W. S. Parker; surveyor, George W. Bowman; commissioners, William Wheeler, Jonathan Anthony, William M. Melane, John O. Deany, Zephaniah Mitchell.

Rockingham.—Sheriff, Turner W. Patterson; coroner, Calvin Proddy; treasurer, Jno. W. Foster; county clerk of superior court, Thomas A. England; register of deeds, Greer L. Jones; surveyor, James Starrett; commissioners, Wm. P. Watson, Robert H. Bunch, Zachariah Graham, Robert Guyton, Chas. Williams.

Randolph.—Sheriff, R. H. Trogdon; coroner, Reuben Free; treasurer, W. A. Brown; county clerk of superior court, R. B. Bulfinch; register of deeds, W. R. Ashworth; surveyor, M. H. Shaw; commissioners, B. A. Sellers, J. A. Blair, Obed O'Brien, John Robbins, Harris Johnson.

Stokes.—Sheriff, W. H. Gentry; coroner, Samuel Waggoner; treasurer, Isaac Noll; county clerk of superior court, Jas. Martin; register of deeds, Leander Nelson; surveyor, G. George; commissioners, Ambrose Jessup, Walker Gann, J. A. Martin, William Freeman, Geo. W. Barr.

Surry.—Sheriff, Wm. Haymore; coroner, Lewis Taylor; treasurer, C. C. McKillop; county clerk of superior court, Alex. H. Freeman; register of deeds, Eli F. Taylor; surveyor, Robert Sanders; commissioners, Vestal Hutchins, W. H. Pell, Henry N. Wolf, Wm. Golden, Jesse Davis.

Yadkin.—Sheriff, George Nicks; coroner, W. H. Banton; treasurer, Benjamin Mackie; county clerk of superior court, James A. Martin; register of deeds, S. L. Talbert; surveyor, Isaac N. Vestal; commissioners, H. C. Feltz, Aquilla Speer, John Algood, W. W. Patterson, A. S. Jones.

GRANT'S POLITICS IN 1861.—In a speech General Grant, then Colonel, made to his regiment, in 1861, he said: "I am a Democrat, every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge you my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with that people."—*Col. F. S. Grant in 1861.*

The latest national disgrace is the expulsion from the Capitol of Miss Vinnie Ream the sculptor, who was engaged to make a marble statue of the "late lamented Lincoln." Miss Ream was furnished a room in the basement and has been turned out because she was suspected of having favored the acquittal of the President.

The trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis has again been postponed until October.

Four of the convicts of Wayne county, escaped from their keeper while out at work.

Two severe shocks of earthquakes were felt in San Francisco on the 30th ult. Verily these are shaky times.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACQUITTAL—HOW IT HAPPENED.

From the *Baltimore Gazette*, we gather the following concerning the final vote on the impeachment:

Just before the hour of 12 o'clock Senator Edmunds came in and announced confidentially to a few friends around him that the voting would be postponed, such being the determination of the caucus. A few moments later the other Senators entered the Chamber with an air of indifference, and were soon engaged in conversation, groups being formed—during which the action of the caucus was discussed and speculations freely offered as to the probable effect of the contemplated postponement on party interests. At this time no Senator doubted for a moment that the vote would be postponed—the managers had requested it and the caucus had voted to grant it—yet the vote was taken and the President acquitted. How was it done? The details will furnish an interesting page for the future historian. Soon after the Court had organized for business and all the dramatic persons were in position, Senator Edmunds rose slowly from his seat, and drawing from his pocket, offered a resolution rescinding all previous rules on the subject of voting. The Chief Justice thought the resolution was not in order, the Radical majority of the Court thought otherwise, and the rules were rescinded. Next came a resolution postponing the vote on impeachment until the 23rd of June. The Chief Justice considered this out of order, but was again overruled by the caucusing Senators. On each of these propositions Senator Ross of Kansas, voted with the impeachers, and a decided sensation among them was perceptible. Radical Senators were bobbing their heads at each other, and a great effort made to communicate and confer one with another. Ross had defeated them on the eleventh article, and vituperative abuse had been heaped upon him. Was it possible he had repented at the eleventh hour, if not on the eleventh article? Conkling offered a substitute for the motion to adjourn, which provided that the Senate, sitting as a Court of impeachment, should proceed at once to vote on the remaining articles of impeachment. This was supported by many to be a motion offered in good faith by the Senator from New York, and when it was rejected by an overwhelming vote, many of the spectators left the galleries, supposing the day's performance at an end. The newspaper men in their anxiety to out-trip all competition, dashed the news over the wires "impeachment postponed" until the 23d of June. No one doubted the act except the parties engaged in the desperate game. Conkling's purpose proved to be to draw out an expression from Ross, who, understanding the game, in turn set a trap for the impeachers. Ross voted squarely against Conkling's substitute, another buzz was heard on the floor of the Chamber. Senator Lett his seat and immediately passed to the seats of Senators Edmunds, Williams, and others, holding brief conferences with each. Other Senators leaned forward, and others continued leaving, and the telegraph had already spread the news in every direction that the Senate had voted to postpone, which was virtually the case, when the vote was taken refusing to proceed. But now an undercurrent was seen and felt, though its exact character was still unknown. Some new developments was about being made. The contentment of the impeachers seemed to brighten up, and some unexpected turn in events was evidently anticipated. Ross had been drawn out, he was upon the record with the impeachers on every preliminary question, he too seemed to be acting in the best faith—"presto." "We won't postpone," said the impeachers, "but while Ross is voting 'right' we will give him a chance on the second article." They voted down their own caucus resolution to postpone until the 23d of June, and moved to go into a vote on the second article of impeachment. The impeachers were now all smiles. They had by adroitness ascertained exactly how Ross would vote, as they supposed, and now they would convict Johnson certain. They little suspected that there were two parties to their game, and quite as little suspected the modest, unsophisticated Senator from Kansas of intending to entrap thirty-five impeachers at a single haul. The roll was called amid breathless silence, and the interest heightened as the votes of the doubtful Senators were reached—shouting when the name of Senator Ross was called. Now came the tug of war. The impeachers had hazarded everything upon this vote—could it be possible that thirty-five politicians had been overruled by one man? It was true!! Ross had set his trap, and caught the whole party, and when he answered in a clear, ringing voice, "not guilty," there were countenances on the Radical side of the Chamber which would have furnished subjects worthy of Hogarth. Impeachment had been long dead and now it was buried. Bingham and Rootwell hurried from the Chamber. Butler retained his seat until the third article was voted down and the others abandoned. On the opposite side of the table sat Evans, Stanbery and Nelson, of the President's counsel, apparently unmoved by the great events transpiring around them.

Yesterday's steamer from New York took out \$1,000,000 in coin for Europe.

JOB PRINTING.

We find in a Southern exchange an article on job printing which contains some sound practical suggestions and some wholesome truths. The following point suits this locality so well that we give it a place in our columns:

Misapprehensions may have arisen as to the prices of job printing work in this city, which should be corrected. We have a case in point: a merchant last summer gave a large order, covering all his supposed wants in the job printing line, to a New York house,—Channing, during the season, to exhaust his supply of bill heads of a particular style, he gave a small order for this article to an office in the city. That this small order was not filled at the same rate which the entire large order had been in New York; that the retailer did not sell as low as the wholesaler, he regarded as evidence that job printing was done cheaper in New York than it could be here—by no means a fair conclusion under the circumstances.

We ask our merchants to consider this subject before taking the work from their own people to strangers abroad. Call at the *Times* job printing establishment and see if by giving us your wholesale order you cannot get it executed quite as neatly and cheaply as in New York.

CONGRESSIONAL.

June 2nd.—Senate.—The Judiciary Committee reported the bill, which recently passed the House, admitting North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, with amendments; which came up to-morrow. Edmunds reported a resolution conditionally excluding from the electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following is Mr. Edmunds' resolution:

Resolved, That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral College for the choice of President or Vice President of the United States, and no electoral vote shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless, at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States shall, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, have since the fourth day of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State Government, shall have been organized and shall be in peaceful operation, and such States shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

A bill modifying the Court of Claims passed. It allows the government to appeal cases to the Supreme Court. The Court may stay the payment of judgment, within two years after giving it, on being satisfied that fraud or injustice has been done by the United States. Liability must be proved affirmatively, and voluntary residence in the section where rebels held sway may be considered *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill passed.

New Politics.—A new party is on the tapis. So say the Radicals, Chief Justice Chase is at its head, supported by the President. It has progressed so far that the platform has been prepared, submitted to the proper authorities, meets approval, and is ready to be presented to the people. Well, the more the merrier. We know of another party, which, during this turmoil and strife in the political world, stands calm, dignified, and serene—its equanimity undisturbed, its principles immovable, its high purpose unaltered. The Democracy are amused spectators of the curious Radical muddle. There are no divisions in their ranks. They present an unbroken front, and have the confident assurance of magnificent triumph next fall to encourage them. Eighteen months ago the Radicals were preaching the funeral discourse and chanting the dead march over what they supposed was the dead body of Democracy. To-day, the tables are turned, and Democrats are sadly hearing to its political graves the shattered remains of what was once the proud and defiant Radical party—for all of which theories and blessings let us thank Ben Butler and impeachment.—*Evening Herald.*

GREAT MEN.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terrence was a slave; Beilins died in jail; Paul Borghe had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camerens, the writer of "Lusad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Virgels left his body to the surgeons to pay for his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of distress, produced by extravagance and weak good nature; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for five pounds sterling, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual

warfare with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grasp of the law.

It is stated, on the authority of Mr. Reynolds, member elect from Alabama, that the Senate Judiciary Committee have erased Alabama from the Omnibus admission Bill.

Agents wanted for the OFFICIAL HISTORY of the WAR. ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT & RESULTS. By Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties. THIS great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. "The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand. The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased circulation, make it the best subscription book ever published."

One Agent in Eastern Pa. reports 72 subscribers in three days.

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REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It is an elegant dressing for the Hair. It keeps the Hair to curl beautifully. It keeps the Scalp clean and healthy. It invigorates the Roots of the Hair. It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly. It immediately stops Hair falling out. It keeps the Hair from changing Color from Age.

It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color. It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable ingredients.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Thomas H. Jones & Co., F. C. Wills & Co., Schickel & Co., N. Y.

Mrs. S. W. Bilwerth. MANUFACTURER

West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and country, that she continues to carry on the *MANUFACTURING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costumes. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call. Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868.

DE W. M. ALBRIGHT. Having secured 2 miles North of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-15

A CARD.

THE Copyright existing during the past year between C. W. Westcott and G. W. Albright, and De W. M. Albright, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be carried on by C. W. Westcott and G. W. Albright. C. W. WESTCOTT, G. W. ALBRIGHT, DE W. M. ALBRIGHT.

Greensboro, N. C., April 27th, 1868. 13-20

DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

A GRUETICAL Implements.

A In small variety; Oliver Seed, &c. &c. and those for sale on the west a large assortment. For Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Paper the year be disposed of in this or any other market.

JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

JOB PRINTING

OR

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY.

CHEAPLY,

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EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

—

Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

Wheeler and Millieck's

Tresher & Cleaner

Call and leave your orders for one of these most valuable machines, with their Agent, D W C Benbow

—

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 15, '66.

Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co.

We have started the 2 Horse Power and Cleaner sent us, today, and threshed and cleaned 365 bushels of oats in the afternoon.

Yours truly,

ROBT. C. BLACK.

The Farmer's Column.

Dissolving Bones.—Bones dissolved, or reduced by any process, is one of the best manures, and any farmer can save and dissolve a great many each year if he will only set about it in the following manner: Get a large cask or box—a sugar hogshead is as good as anything—set it where it will catch all the rain that falls, and into this throw your bones and ashes as fast as you make them; the ashes should be the greater bulk, so that the bones will be completely embedded in the ashes.—The rains will keep the mass moist, and the ley will act on the bones, and completely dissolve them in from six to twelve months, and if there should not be enough rain to thoroughly moisten the whole mass, chamber ley should be added, or water sufficient poured on to make up the deficiency. Two casks or boxes should be used, so that one when full may stand while the other is being filled, and in the meantime the bones become thoroughly dissolved.—Some say that a little caustic lime added to the ashes helps to dissolve the bones faster. This I have not tried, but the former I have, and know it to be a good thing, and all should save and prepare the bones on their farms in this simple and inexpensive way.

Soaking Corn to feed Horses.—At least one-third of the corn fed to horses may be saved by soaking it before giving it to them. Place two hogsheads in the cellar, secure from frost, fill them with ears of corn, and pour on water to cover it. When well soaked feed it to the horses; and when one cask is empty, fill it again and feed from the other. By the time one is empty, the corn in the other is well soaked. The cobs are so well soaked that the horses eat the whole, and they require only two-thirds as much corn when prepared in this way, and there is no doubt that this preparation, and the eating of the cobs with the corn, renders the food more wholesome.

Fodder for Stock.—It is probable that considerable land designed for corn the present spring will fail to be planted on account of the prevalence of wet weather. In such cases, it would be a good plan to sow corn for fodder purposes. Good land will produce a heavy burthen of this kind of food for cattle. It is especially good for dairy stock, and may be fed in a green or in a dry state. The sweet variety is considered the best, as it is richer and eaten more readily than any other.—What is not used in a green state may be cut and dried for winter use. It may be fed whole, or cut up and mixed with something else, as circumstances shall dictate.

A gentleman cultivated two hills of cucumbers, each having the same number of plants, under precisely the same circumstances, excepting in the following particular, viz: the ground around one hill was hoed every day, Sunday excepted, as long as the state of the vines would admit; the other was hoed just often enough to keep down the weeds, but no more.—The hill which was hoed every day produced more than twice the number of cucumbers the other did.

Never soak potatoes in water before cooking them. As soon as boiled the water should be poured off and the potatoes set on one side of the fire to dry before they are peeled. This is the way to have them mealy. Steaming them is a still better way. Never cover them up after they are ready to be dished up.

Apple worms may be caught in large numbers by winding hay ropes around the trunks of trees immediately before the worms begin to leave the fruit.—The grubs will hide in the ropes for the purpose of spinning their cocoons, and may be found by unwinding the coils.

Swine should be given at least half a pint of salt each, per week. Charcoal, also is highly contributory to the health of these animals especially during their confinement in the fall.

Tomatoes can be raised ten days earlier than usual by topping the vines. The proper time is when the first fruit is of the size of an egg.

To extract ink from colored articles, drop tallow on the stains, and then soak and rub the same with milk.—This is effectual.

Wit and Wisdom.

AN EDITOR.

I wish I was an editor.
I really do indeed;
It seems to me that editors
Get everything they need,
They get the biggest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get in free to circuses
And other kind of shows;
And when the mammoth cheese is cut
They always get a slice,
For saying Mrs. Smith knows how
To make it very nice;
The largest pumpkin, longest beet,
And other garden stuff.
Is blown into the sanctum by
An editorial puff;
The biggest bug will speak to them.
Now matter how they dress—
A shabby coat is nothing, if
You own a printing press;
At ladies' fairs they've almost hugged
By pretty girls you know,
That they may crack up everything
The ladies have to show—
And thus they get a blow out free,
At every party feed;
The reason is because they write
And other people read.

Why is a dog's tail a great novelty?
Because no one ever saw it before.

You may joke when you please, if you are careful to please when you joke.
If a small boy is a lad, a big boy must be a ladder.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.
What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

The prettiest neck-tie for a lady—the arms of her baby.

How sweet to recline in the laps of ages—say about eighteen.

Why do birds in their little nests agree? Because they'd fall out if they didn't.

Why wasn't Eve tried for stealing the apple? Because there was no court of appellate jurisdiction.

The district between Morehead City and little Washington is reported in a starving condition.

Answer to correspondent who writes us for a capital to start a nursery.—State how many children you begin with.

"Katy, have you laid the table cloth and plates yet?" "An, sure I have, mem,—every thing but the eggs; and isn't that Biddy's work, surely?"

Who ever heard of a woman with pretty ankles and white stockings, complain of wet side walks or muddy crossing?

He who would march well through till to good must march to music not by groans; and the harder the road, the braver and cheerier must the music be.

The dearest word in our language is Love. The greatest is God. The word expressing the shortest time is Now. The three make the greatest and sweetest duty of man.

A polite young lady recently asserted that she had lived near a barn yard, and that it was impossible for her to sleep in the morning, on account of the outcry made by a gentleman hen.

Regret not a golden age that is behind. There is one before, and it beckons you. Its rewards are not for the idle, but for brave hearts disciplined to toil.

Never lay a stumbling block in the way of a man who is trying to advance himself in the world honestly and uprightly, for he is likely to walk over it and laugh at you afterward.

Folly.—Half a dozen brothers, a gray-headed father, and four or five uncles trying to prevent a young girl from getting married to the one she loves and who loves her, just as if rope ladders were out of date, and all the horses in the world spavined.

An Englishman having heard a great deal about the Yankee propensity of "bragging," thought he would make an experiment in that himself. He walked up to a market woman's stand, and pointing to some large watermelons, said: "What, don't you raise any bigger apples than these in America?" "Apples!" said the woman disdainfully, "anybody might know you was an Englishman. Them's huckleberries."

SANDS OF GOLD.—Never wish a thing done, but do it.

If you can say nothing good of any one, say nothing at all.

In friendship as in love, we are often happier in our ignorance than in our knowledge.

Men are generally like wagons; they rattle prodigiously when there is nothing in them.

The body is in the shell of the soul and the dress is the husk of the body; but the husk often tells what the kernel is.

No man should complain of being poor, or of hard times, who can afford to use rum or tobacco.

The true wealth of a community lies in the integrity of its citizens, and its chief honor arises not from the possession of true men.

There is one single fact which one man opposes to all the wit and argument of infidelity, viz: That no man even on his deathbed repented of being a Christian.

In an old paper, printed nearly a century ago, we find the following on matrimony:

Oh, Matrimony! thou art like
To Jeremiah's figs:
The good is very good—the bad
Too sour to give the pigs.
I never dreamed of such a fate,
When I a lass was courted,
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook,
housekeeper, chambermaid, laundress, dairywoman, and scrub generally, doing the work of six.
For the sake of being supported.

"Ma, have I got more than one father?"
"Hush child, you don't know what you are talking about."

"Why, Ma, all the Congress folks talk about their brave four fathers."
Mr. Snoodle you must stop that boy from reading the newspapers.

A Newburyport, Mass., school teacher, about to marry a widow with a number of children, sent in her resignation to the committee, because she "had engaged, for an indefinite period of time, as an assistant in a private family."

STAY LAW.

As Gen. Canby has issued an order enforcing the Convention stay law, we re-publish it for the guidance of the people.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1866; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1866, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however,* That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further,* That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in plea, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1866: *Provided, further,* That by consent of the parties, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which

have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa* or *conditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1866, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term, 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term, 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagee or trustee pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustee or mortgagee pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however,* That should the trustee or mortgagee fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagee shall sell at six months credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1866. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue for said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however,* That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: *Provided further,* That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: *Provided further,* That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained, before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue; and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parole promises as herein before mentioned.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY,

CHEAPLY,

AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,

AND ON

REASONABLE TERMS,

BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

What do they mean?

From whence the name?

What will they sew?

Will they use thread coarse or fine?

Do they use much thread?

"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed?

By whom are they made?

How are they operated?

Are they like Sewing & Co's?

Will they hem?

Some Machines require basting.

Will they sew through thick gathers?

How long will they last?

Are they liable to get out of order?

What is their size?

Is the sewing durable?

How?

Of whom can they be had?

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

Spelling of the C. S. F. S. Machine.

Dr. H. H. STAPLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says: "I have for several months had in using my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L. DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says: "After using other Machines of higher price, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A. H. McALEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says: "My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at \$20. She says she would not take \$40 for it. It does fine," &c. 4-6m

W. B. FARRER,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

Greensboro, N. C.

Most respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally. He is well supplied with tools and materials and repairs are warranted according to quality.

He has just received a good assortment of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Which will be warranted for twelve months.

SEWING MACHINES

Repaired on short notice, and reasonable terms.

Call one door north of Wilson & Shober's Banking House, South Elm St. 10-4f

Watches for Everybody!

A FINE STOCK of Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly repaired, at the low price of \$10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed.

100 Solid gold hunting watches... \$250 to \$500
100 Magic case gold watches... 250 to 500
100 Ladies' watches, enameled... 150 to 250
200 Gold hunting chronometer watches... 250 to 300
200 Gold hunting English watches... 200 to 250
200 Gold hunting American watches... 100 to 250
500 Silver hunting watches... 50 to 150
500 Silver hunting duplexes... 75 to 250
500 Gold ladies' watches... 50 to 75
1,000 Gold hunting watches... 50 to 75
1,000 Miscellaneous silver watches... 25 to 100
2,500 Hunting silver watches... 25 to 50
5,000 Assorted watches, all kinds... 10 to 75

The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one price plan, giving every patron a Full gold or solid silver watch for \$10, without regard to value.

Wright, Bro. & Co., 131 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above mentioned stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of ten dollars, whether it be a watch worth \$1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than \$10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for \$1. eleven for \$2, thirty-three and elegant premium for \$5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for \$10; one hundred and most superb watch for \$15. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address: WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers, 7:3m 161 Broadway, N. Y.

BULLION! BULLION!!

GOLD BULLION bought, and highest prices paid, or advances made on same, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

INSURANCE AGENCY:

Life and Fire Insurance Policies are issued at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG, Greensboro, N. C.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT

Southern Health Restorer!!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD!

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

for the cure of

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,

SUCH AS

Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Liver,

Kidneys, &c.; Rheumatism, White Swelling,

Mercurial Affections, Sore Eyes, Old Sores,

Diseases Peculiar to Females, Eruptions of the Skin, General Bad Health and all other Diseases caused

by an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

"The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy."

CERTIFICATES FROM PHYSICIANS.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alternative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.,

A. D. MOORE, "

L. A. STITH, "

R. G. BARRAM, "

W. A. DUAGGA, "

E. BARNES, "

R. W. KING, "

S. WOODARD, "

W. T. BREWER, "

W. J. BULLOCK, "

January 7th, 1866.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

January 11th, 1866.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 16th, 1867.

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without believing her much, in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure. During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured five bottles, and commenced giving it to her. The effect was magical. In less than a month, to my great astonishment, she was entirely well.

I am, Sir, Yours, with much respect and gratitude, W. W. BURNETT.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

Dr. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir—In 1842, my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome Eruption of the skin, sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family Physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains entirely well.

Yours truly, J. B. DANIEL.

CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

This is to certify that I was cured of Liver Complaint by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and home for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.

I know of several others in this county cured through the use of Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORN.

Greene county, August 14, 1867.

ROSADALIS IS A POTENT REMEDY IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

From G. W. Blount, Esq., Attorney at Law, Wilson, N. C.

I have been cured of Chronic Inflammation of the Ear and Partial Deafness, of ten years' standing, by ROSADALIS. GEO. W. BLOUNT.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE VERY WORST CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's ROSADALIS. JAMES WILLS.

Wilson, N. C., May 6, 1867.

The Rosadalis thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taste, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

It is not a Secret Quick Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

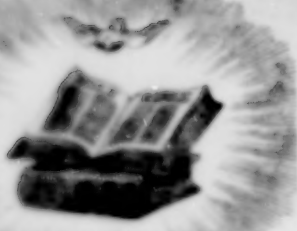
J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST, BALTIMORE, MD. (Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

Price \$1.50 Per Bottle.

Sold wholesale by all the principal Wholesale Druggists, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retailed by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address: Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 20 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md. For sale in Greensboro, N. C., by R. W. GLENN and FORTER & ECKEL 6-3m

Children's Department.



oxen taken that were offered as a sacrifice by the son of Manahath?

14. What king had ten fat oxen as a part of his daily provision?

15. How many oxen did each of the princes of Israel bring for a sacrifice of peace-offering at the dedication of the tabernacle altar?

Salad for the Solitary.

With a little salad, the solitary dinner is made more palatable. The one given the greatest pleasure is the one that is made with a little salad.

LINES
I shaped her tiny hands in mine,
I embraced her slender form,
I kissed her cheek from the wind,
And from the world's cold storm.

She sat her beautiful eyes on me,
The pretty tears did flow,
And with her little lips she said—
"Oh, how you love me, let me GO!"

HAZEL
"How I love you!" exclaimed Aunt Fanny, with a smile, as she nestled into the seat, holding in her hands a paper, "what is it?"

"It is a letter from Fanny," replied Uncle Dick, "and she tells me that she is going to be married to a young man."

"What a joy!" almost shrieked his spouse, "who told you that?" and she thrust the paper in his face at the same time, pointing with her finger to a paragraph, "read that and weep."

"Well, what of it?" asked Uncle Dick, as he took the paper from her.

"Oh, you know what it is," she said, "a letter from Fanny, and she tells me that she is going to be married to a young man."

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"Oh, you know what it is," she said, "a letter from Fanny, and she tells me that she is going to be married to a young man."

Useful Information.

An immense store of rich knowledge is at hand in the world, and it is the duty of every man to seek it. The man who seeks it will find it, and he will find it in the most useful form.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Trees and shrubs have now completed their season's growth, and are preparing for the winter rest. The fall of the leaves gives the signal that the time for transplanting has arrived, and the nurseries will soon present a busy scene. If every man who ought to plant a tree, should send in his orders this fall, there would be such a demand as has never been witnessed. Thousands of homesteads need them for shade and shelter. Many farms, perhaps the majority, have no orchard worth the name, and hundreds in the vicinity of cities, who now barely make both ends meet by cultivating grain, might, in a few years, acquire wealth by raising fruit. We urge all our readers who have available space, to at once commence the work of tree planting—raising living monuments that shall long keep their memories green.

Apples for cider-making and for winter use are to be gathered this month. Handle with care all that are to be kept—every bruise insures speedy decay. Spread them in a cool place to ripen before packing in barrels. The inferior kind are valuable for drying.

Cider.—Use none but sound apples for making cider, and see that all are clean and free from leaves, etc., before they are crushed. It is not advisable to use sulphate of lime to keep cider sweet, it makes an unwholesome compound.

Evergreens are best transplanted in May. If any must be removed now, use extra precaution to avoid injuring the roots.

Labels.—Attach plainly marked labels firmly to all trees sent from or brought into the nursery, and also keep a record for reference should the label be lost.

Land for Orchard or Nursery Planting.—Manure thoroughly, plow and subsoil or trench well drained land, and prepare it for early fall or spring planting.

Manure orchard trees by spreading about them a compost of yard manure, manure and lime; or ashes. The winter rains will carry it to the roots.

Mice are often destructive to young trees by gnawing the bark. Break up their winter quarters by removing all the grass, weeds and rubbish from about the trunks. Where these, or rabbits, are very troublesome, sheets of thick paper covered with coal tar and wrapped about the trunks, will be a good preventive.

Pears.—Pick late varieties carefully, and lay them upon shelves to ripen. This fruit is excellent, preserved.

Pruning is better performed in July and August, but the present season is preferable to Spring.

Quinces.—Gather and preserve or market as they ripen.

Seeds and Stones of Fruit.—Sow early or put in boxes of earth, the seeds of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, walnuts, chestnuts, butternuts, fibbers, thorns, acorns, holly, beech, ash, maple, etc. Allow none of them to become thoroughly dry before planting.

KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN.

The remaining garden crops, are mostly to be secured this month, before they are injured by frost. Winter Squashes, Cabbage, Potatoes, Beets, and other vegetables are to be marketed or housed, and a general clearing up of the grounds is to be made. Next Spring's work can be greatly forwarded now, by plowing, trenching, spading and preparing manures.—Land trenched now, will be ready for early working next season, and the beneficial action of the elements through the winter, will be much more effective by turning it up loosely.

Asparagus.—Make new bed, if needed.—Spade up the ground 18 inches deep, and dig in 4 to 6 inches of stable manure. Plant two year old roots a foot apart each way, about 4 inches below the surface. A bed made in this way now, will afford a good supply in one year from the following Spring.

Beets.—Pull before hard frosts, twist off the tops, and if the weather be fair, leave them to dry a day or two before storing. Feed the tops to milch cows.

Blackberries.—Now is the best time for transplanting except in very cold latitudes. This fruit pays large returns in locations accessible to market.

Cabbage and Cauliflowers.—Harvest except those planted latest. Set young plants in cold frames.

Carrots.—Dig, cut off tops and carry to the cellar.

Celery.—Earth up, while dry. Keep the earth from falling between the stalks, by tying with soft strings, which will not bruise the stalks. Harvest.

Cold Frames.—Prepare, if not already done, to protect lettuce, cabbage, cauliflowers, etc., in winter.

Currants and Gooseberries.—Transplant.—Introduce improved varieties.

Fruit Trees.—Plant hardy sorts.

Rhubarb.—Plant roots or crowns of the Linnaeus variety.

Seeds.—Collect and preserve any now ripening—see that all are properly labelled.

Salisbury requires the same treatment as parsnips.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, ALBION GREEN & CO., ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale Dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA. aug. 25—6m.

CHARLTON CHAMBERLAIN & CO., No. 111 Main Street, RICHMOND, Virginia. Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Trunks, etc. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the latest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

FALL TRADE—DIRECT IMPORTATION—1890. CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and all kinds of American and Foreign Goods, direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for the sale of very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

DOUBLE REFINED STEAM CANDLES.—My factory is now complete, and by the largest establishment of the kind south of Philadelphia which enables me to offer to the trade of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and TENNESSEE, An article of city made Steam Refined Cracked Sugar Candles. Warranted to stand in any climate. Much below the Northern price for an article of like standard. LOUIS J. BROSSEUX, No. 60 Main St., Richmond, Va. mer. 1—6m.

DIME HOTEL and RESTAURANT, Kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN, 84 Main Street, RICHMOND, VA. Lodging Rooms for the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. \$2. Meals at all hours. Sept. 1—6m.

FALL TRADE—1890. FISHER & SHEPHERD, (late Fisher & Winston.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. offer to country merchants, druggists, and physicians throughout the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, a large, varied, and well selected stock of pure and reliable Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, French and American Wines, and all kinds of Foreign Goods, direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for the sale of very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

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